

2 CENTS
PAY NO MORE

Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL
EDITION

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 177. C.

[COPYRIGHT: 1921:
BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.—24 PAGES. THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE* * PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO
AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE THREE CENTS.

'WAR' CALLED OFF BY SMALL

LIGHT ON HENRY FORD'S BIG LOBBY

PULLING WIRES
TO PUT SHOALS
OFFER ACROSSBig Men Involved in
Amazing Scheme.Peace in Sight,
Official Belief
Of Sinn FeinBULLETIN.
BELFAST, July 25.—(By the Associated Press).—Plans are under consideration for the complete reconstruction of the Irish police force and the early disbandment of the auxiliaries. Proposals to this end will be submitted to the Irish executive tomorrow.CASH PRICES
JUNKED. Wrecked, used gas or steam, any condition, auto bodies and radiators, spectacles, and touring cars, Sunday and evenings.

WILL BURN TO SELL YOUR

ONLY Late Models.

OD CONDITION CONSIDERED.

ROOM AND STORAGE FREE.

USED CAR DEPT.

AMERICAN AUTO PARTS CO.

140 IRVING PK.—BLVD.

100 OR 21 MODELS HIGH GRADE

SEDAN, IN EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR VACANT

LANDS, 100 FT. BY 100 FT. 100 FT.

WILL PAY SPOT CASH.

DODGE TOURING WILL PAY

particulars. Address O. M.

ONE PAGE 6-66, 1921. SEVEN

skewwood model, in good condition.

1 SPOT CASH FOR FORM

and Buick, Drexel 3382, 4188

FOR HIGH GRADE USED

AMERICAN AUTO PARTS CO.

LATE MODEL FORD SEDAN OR

FORDS AT ONCE. 2411 MIL

STUDEBAKER, 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

SUPERIOR 3720.

BOUGHT IN ANY CON-

TRACTOR, 1920 OR 1921.

TOURING CAR, 1920 OR 1921.

FOR RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

OR 1921. 1920 OR 1921.

TO RENT OR BUY—1920

JUDGE ADMITS CONFESIONS OF 'BLACK SOX' TRIO

\$10,000 Paid for Stolen
Waivers, State Hears.

Indictment of two more ball players and several gamblers in connection with the world's series scandal was presented by the state's attorney's office yesterday as the result of the decision of Judge Friend admitting the Jackson-Cicotte-Williams confessions into the Black Sox trial record.

Ben Johnson, president of the American league, who was responsible for the finding of "Bill" Burns, the state's star witness in the present trial, confirmed the report that two more players "were" in the fire. He declined to reveal their names.

The history of the state in getting the confessions admitted followed a day of startling developments, during which charges were made that Arnold Rothstein, New York gambler, had paid \$10,000 to an attache of the state's attorney's office during the Hoyne administration for the original copies of the confessions of "Eddie" Cicotte, "Lefty" Williams, and Joe Jackson.

New Grand Jury Targets.

President Johnson, who made the charges against Rothstein, was emphatic in his opinion that the New York gambler should be one of the targets during the grand jury's second investigation. Assistant State's Attorney John F. Tyrrell said the new jury would pay particular attention to names of persons brought out during the present trial. Asked if Rothstein would be called as a witness, he returned an emphatic denial.

"None of those we expect to identify will be called as witnesses," he said.

State's Attorney Crowe, when informed of President Johnson's charges against Rothstein, said that he would order a grand jury investigation if sufficient evidence was presented. The confessions, along with the immunity waivers and other confidential records, were stolen in the spring of 1920. Mr. Johnson asserted that Rothstein had turned the papers over to the managing editor of a New York newspaper after he found he was not implicated in them.

Previous Investigation Failed.

A grand jury investigation began a year ago after a New York gambler had agreed to sell the confessions to Tom Tammus. The investigation was unsuccessful at that time. State's Attorney Crowe, however, says he is again willing to call a special grand jury if sufficient evidence is obtained as to who the guilty persons are.

Shortly after the records were first stolen they were offered to newspapers all over the country. At that time it was estimated that gamblers in New York had raised a fund of \$20,000 to obtain them.

The confessions were offered to Tom Tammus for sale the matter was referred to State's Attorney Crowe. He went before Judge McDonald, and after a short investigation advised Tom Tammus not to purchase them. He also published a warning to other newspapers against buying the documents.

Possibility that the state may close its case today, following the reading of the confessions to the jury, was indicated by Assistant State's Attorney Gorman last night. He said he was well satisfied with the manner in which the case was going and believed it would not be necessary to call "Billy" Maharg and Joe Gedon, two witnesses now held in readiness by the state.

American to Be Called.

After the confessions were read Attorney Alfred S. Austin will be called to explain his part in influencing the three Sox players to confess. It is possible one or two members of the baseball grand jury also may be called.

Judge McDonald took the witness stand after Cicotte, Williams and Jackson had testified at a bench hearing while the jury was out of the room that they had been promised immunity if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Judge McDonald denied that he promised any of them immunity. He said he had listened to their confessions and then told them that if they told their story to the grand jury they would have to take the consequences, that he could do nothing for them.

For Williams, who told him he only earned a salary of \$2,800, he expressed a degree of sympathy and said he told him that if he went through with his confession in the right way, it was

all the care taken of them.

Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 14, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, JUNE 5, 1923, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to The Tribune are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- Lesson the Smoke Horror.
- Create a Modern Traction System.
- Modernize the Water Department.
- Build Wide Roads Into the Country.
- Develop All Railroad Terminals.
- Push the Chicago Plan.

LEN SMALL AS CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE.

On Saturday Gov. Small came to Chicago to make a speech at a picnic rally organized by the city hall machine.

Mr. Small had been indicted for embezzlement and for conspiracy to defraud the state. He had answered the indictment by the familiar counter charge that he is the victim of political conspiracy. He did not then and he has not yet given any explanation of the remarkable circumstances already made public, which are the main basis of the legal accusation against him. As to these he has confessed himself with a general declaration of innocence. He does not deny they are facts. He does not explain why the conclusion of guilt implied by the indictments is erroneous.

To offset this economy, Mr. Small accuses the attorney general, THE TRIBUNE and the Chicago Daily News, and certain malign and mysterious forces which he calls "rich tax dodgers, and utility interests, the cement trust, etc." with conspiracy to "assassinate his character."

There is one plain and easy method of defeating such a conspiracy, a method which, it seems to us, any innocent man would hasten to adopt. That is to demand immediate trial.

But Mr. Small has discovered it to be his duty as governor to resist the usual process of reaching a judicial determination of guilt or innocence, and is taking refuge in oratorical counter charges, which have nothing whatever to do with the question at issue—namely: what became of the public money in his charge as state treasurer, and with oratorical praise of himself as a champion of the people "as against the great moneyed corporations."

Such being the situation, the public must wait upon events for the legal ascertainment of Mr. Small's guilt or innocence under the indictments, and in the meanwhile may be interested to look over his other assertions, though they are wholly irrelevant to the questions on which he is avoiding trial.

Mr. Small in his Tammany picnic speech assured his hearers that "it is a hard job working for the interests of the people."

He also declared: "There is no money to be made working for the people's interests as against the great moneyed interests. If there is any money to be made, it is always for those who are on the side of the great wealth corporations."

These are illuminating remarks. Let us take a bird's-eye view of Mr. Small's political career as it is lit up for our benefit by these assertions. In tabloid form here are the high lights in the evolution of a friend of the "peepul," as Gov. Small is now dubbing himself:

In 1894 Mr. Small and the late Edward C. Curtis, his "discoverer," went out and, after mopping up the old Kankakee county ring, substituted a political ring of their own. Mr. Curtis went to the legislature, Mr. Small became county chairman and later clerk of the county court. At the Republican state convention of 1896 they showed up.

With a delegation from Kankakee county for the nomination of John R. Tanner for governor, when the legislature met in 1897, Gov. Tanner got into a political row over the selection of a speaker, and Mr. Curtis was elected to the post as a compromise. He demanded that Mr. Small be appointed as a trustee for the eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee. Gov. Tanner made the appointment; shortly afterwards Mr. Small became president of the board, and his reign as boss of Kankakee began. His friendship for the people at this time consisted of organizing the Kankakee asylum into the foundation of a political machine. There were the jobs and the contracts, all used as "patronage." The president could make and unmake contracts with the utmost ease, and every onion of coal and every side of beef sold to the institution was supposed to have the political support of the contractor toed in for good measure.

For years Kankakee was known familiarly in Illinois politics as the most absolutely boss-ridden institution in the state. Employers who ran counter to the wishes of the machine were thrown out without ceremony. At Springfield, as Mr. Small was boss of Kankakee, remarked, "There goes the conga."

The Humphrey and Allen traction bills, exploited by Terkes and the Lorimerites, were before the legislature in 1897. They would have given the traction interests a strangle hold on Chicago streets and on the strap-hangers. Public sentiment against the bills flamed to white heat in Chicago. Mr. Curtis was speaker. He went to Mammoth Cave. During his absence the Allen bill was passed. At this time Mr. Small was still a rather obscure figure in politics. He was not a member of the legislature, but he was bosom friend of the speaker—the two were inseparable—and during the session he spent much time at Springfield. His friendship for the people at this period did not impel him to raise his voice in protest against the iniquitous traction measures—if he did it was a dovelike voice. In fact, it was during this 1897 session, as the older politicians recall it, that Mr. Small first worked himself into the confidence of the Lorimer field marshals, and the Lorimerites soon began to regard him as the ally who would deliver Kankakee county whenever a fight came up.

In 1900 the Kankakee crowd, headed by Mr. Small and Mr. Curtis, went to the Republican state convention red hot for Richard Yates for governor. Small was elected senator, but this did not lead him to relinquish his grip on the Kankakee asylum. He kept control. Typical of the "radicalism" of these days were the celebrated "slush funds" of the Yates campaign. Instead of a 5 cent fare a 5 per

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Here to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

When windblown apple blossoms, fallen, lie Upon the ground, there, musing, wonder I, Their fragrant drifts up-gathering for my jars; From which, on winter nights that kids the stars And send abroad the silent cold, I break The seals, and breathe the vital breath of spring, Adown some lane, where Beavis's wide awake; Yes, seems to me, far off, in spring, a time, A time to see again, in happy place, The blithe young press and other April faces. Three little jars upon my midwife's waist: Two jars for Love, and one, yes, one for Hate—For Hate, that he may heal himself and be Reborn, perchance renamed.

LAURA BLACKBURN.

DEAF since infancy, he was walking along the track, and alleges the Trib's Pana correspondent, did not hear the train.

TO BE CONTINUED.

[From the New York Daily News.]

Michael Rosello, twenty-two, 400 East Eighteenth street, and Iarello Marino, seventeen, Second avenue, were removed to Pownall hospital, where they are in recovery. It is believed that when they were attacked by a cat, evidently maddened by the heat. Both men were bitten on the R. C. H.

ANOTHER history of the world war is impending somewhere and we submit to the author the anecdote relayed by J. M. M.: A chaplain who had been a boy in New Mexico, and who did not know whether he was approaching the German lines or the American lines. Finally he heard a voice: "Who the hell played that ace?" and he shouted: "Thank God, I'm again among Christian men."

REQUIER AETERNAM DONA EIS DOMINE.

Lord, when I die, and soon I must, I pray the Desert may claim my dust. Overhead the coyote's loud lament, And death finds there my requiem chant. Where I've lived there let me die. And find that rest for which we sigh.

[PIUTE.] WHETHER or not you react to the Halikai you will affirm these maxims, culled from the *Treasure-dise-gusa* of Kenko-Boishi, a fourteenth century Buddhist monk, whose writings W. G. Aston likens to Soden's *Table Talk*:

THINGS WHICH ARE IN BAD TASTE. Too much furniture in one's living room. Too many pens in a stand. Too many rocks, trees, and herbs in a garden. Too many birds in a house. Too many words when men meet.

Too many books in a bookcase there can never be, nor too much litter in a dustheap.

The Last of the Race, We Ope.

[From the Brentwood, Cal., News.]

Clarence Shoemaker, manager of the Callornia Wharf & Warehouse Co., Mrs. Shoemaker and daughter, Betty, spent the Fourth at Vallejo with Shoemaker's people, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Tamm.

HOME AGAIN (T.) YESTERDAY passed hurriedly along the platform of the Union station. I saw a squad of men in olive drab. With expressions, to show no emotion. As they filed those flag-draped boxes into the trains.

Back from France!

Home at last!

On one of the boxes I saw your name. So you are home again?

Can it be just three years ago that you went west? After that gassing on the Somme?

Two years since.

In a muddy sector, just back of the Lines, I saw the Yanks you fought for. Today lower you rolled in your blanket. Down into the grave they dug for you. The whiz-bang of the Jerry's,

The ziss-zap of the machine guns.

Was it you? The machine guns.

Out of the sky above, a pilot dropped. A wreath of blood-red poppies.

We covered you.

After the firing squad . . . Taps!

With your helmet on the cross above you

And the sky above you. Today you came home to stay . . .

To be part of the land for which you gave your life.

I wish . . . I could have gone in your place.

On God's sake, APPLES.

(* to A. L. B., 7/15/21.)

EVERY time the office Ganymede brings a fresh batch of mail to our rolltop, we find another marked copy of the Des Moines Register: "Mr. Homer" and Mrs. C. H. Martin have returned from Kansas City, where they attended a golfing party over the weekend.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

I penned some verses for a Maid Of years not very many, But of a most discerning mind: A sapience nigh uncanny.

She knit a critt brow above,

The lines I deemed amusing,

And said—but in much kinder words— "Bomistic and confusing."

And, verily; again reviewed,

"True, true, true, true,

For sense was sacrificed to sound

The measure most unruly.

A little strode blithe in the wind

Oft serves as timely warning;

In future, lines that test Maid Shall surely die a-borning.

THE PRETENDER.

Burton's *Anatomies of Melancholy*.

Sir: A friend parades in New York, may I quoth him. Hark! his banner, his paramour, might well be attached as caption to the morose photos, and left as a tremendous sidelight on contemporary history: "A. . . a parade of whisky-nomads with prostitutes, thugs, kept women, Pollocks and Wops. Gorged, mugs, port wine, lavender, dappled, lapis lazuli, spatufile, bulbous, horny, boneless, inflamed, puffed. Probably thirty out of our seven million marched on principle, wanted to march for the first time in their life, but not touching the ground for an hour. I drink a bottle of grape juice and went home for a cold shower." The dry parade, of course, will be even more depressing—vast organization of impotent and envious men, gaudily determined, and scowling, passing for madame.

THE QUESTION arises: Which is the daughter, Main Street or Broadway? (Ask us something hard.) Neither. Broadway's naughtiness is that of Main Street transmogrified. Broadway puts a bang on it, invokes the magic incandescent and sells it back to the Main streeter at a goodly profit. He goes home, winks at the boys, and says: "I've had a heluva time."

RECONSTRUCTING G. K. C.

Sir: I have just discovered why the members of the Fine Arts society of Omaha inveigled me into their idea, advanced by G. K. C. in the event he had advanced me one thousand Omaha dollars. Are you ready? Well, it was because he doubted their ability to reconstruct G. K. C. in the event he was burned in the same Omaha hotel fire—from the bulk of the bone he might be out of the ashes. For, having seen Mr. Chesterfield, his articulation fails.

THE DEMON MAKE-UP MAN.

[From the Warren, Ill., Sentinel-Herald.] Harry Crouse, residing north of Warren, was overcome by the heat a few days ago. You would not believe it. He was in his office, the sun beat on him, he was sweating like a mule, and he was as red as a beet.

Caw's Imagine a Brighter Idea.

Sir: Don't you agree with me that the Southern Electric company of Baltimore displayed appreciation of the power of suggestion in choosing Light street as its location?

ALCHEMY.

I saw the sun sink in the west,

In silvery radiance beaming,

The clouds shot thru with silver shafts,

The hills with silver gleaming.

I saw the silver changed to gold,

Established laws refuted—

The sky become a golden dome,

The earth to gold transmuted!

P. D. GOG.

MIRRORS of Washington reveals that Charles Evans Hughes has taken the style of his whiskers. Formerly he was trimmest to suggest a country gentleman, but they now suggest a cosmopolitan minister of foreign affairs? He must have found the J. Ham Lewis barber.

WELL, as the governor of Illinois and the attorney general of Illinois chorused:

HONESTY is the best policy.

PAZ.

ANSWER.

1. What is the standard unit of volume?

2. What is the standard unit of capacity for fluids? The gallon.

3. What is the standard unit of capacity for dry measure? The bushel.

4. What is the standard unit of angles? The right angle.

5. What is the standard unit of time? The day. This is determined by the revolution of the earth.

6. How many dimensions has extension? Three: length, breadth, and thickness.

7. What is the difference between a pound Troy and a pound avoirdupois?

8. How many pounds are 5,760 grains; the avoirdupois, 7,000 grains?

9. Where do these passages lead?

10. What is the epiglottis?

ANSWER.

1. What is the standard unit of volume?

2. What is the cubic yard for ordinary measurement and the cord for wood.

3. What is the standard unit of capacity for fluids?

4. What is the standard unit of capacity for dry measure?

5. What is the standard unit of angles?

6. How many dimensions has extension?

7. What is the standard unit of capacity for liquids?

8. How many inches are there in a bushel? 2,150 cubic inches.

9. How many inches are there in a beer gallon? 282 cubic inches.

ANSWER.

1. What is the standard unit of volume?

2. What is the cubic yard for ordinary measurement and the cord for wood.

3. What is the standard unit of capacity for fluids?

4. What is the standard unit of capacity for dry measure?

5. What is the standard unit of angles?

GRAND JURY MAY DIG INTO GAMES AT RIVERVIEW

Discusses Gambling, Then Calls Fitzmorris.

The July grand jury is contemplating an investigation into reports that gambling is flourishing unmolested at Riverview park, according to information coming from the Criminal Court building yesterday. After discussing the advisability of going into the matter, the jury summoned Chief of Police Fitzmorris.

What the attitude of State's Attorney Robert E. Morris and his office is with regard to the proposed investigation is unknown. It is understood, however, that the subject was taken up with Mr. Crowe by members of the jury and that he was not enthusiastic, telling them that he had far more important matters for them to go into. It was hinted that the jury didn't agree with him.

Chief Denies Park Is Mentioned. Chief Fitzmorris, questioned after he left the grand jury room, denied that Riverview park had been mentioned, but admitted the jury had asked him about gambling conditions in Chicago.

"The jury wanted to know about general police conditions in the city," he said, "and they approached when I told them about the reduction of crime. They seemed interested, too, in the gambling situation, especially when I told them that there was no open gambling in the city and that if any was discovered it would be suppressed at once."

5 Devices Found Operating.

Conditions at the Riverview amusement park were revealed a short time ago in THE TRIBUNE. An investigation showed that more than twenty-five paddlewheels or other devices were being operated openly, despite the fact that such devices are considered gambling by the police department.

A year ago, police Lieutenant was

had two paddlewheels removed for allowing a single paddlewheel to be operated at a church bazaar, and several

adult foreigners say that

language was too hard for

person who cannot master

it is unfit to become an

and just as long as we

language in schools,

clubs assemblies, so long

as they are divided. A. A. B.

AND PRICES.

July 18.—(Editor of THE TRIBUNE in your recent issue) I am sorry to say that the price of soda and drinks of the different merchants who are thought to be my friends are a good many manufacturers have not shown a willingness to meet the situation and are

and the manufacturer of

the price of soda and

in rug form add

the last two or three

the price of rug has been

the price today is the

advertisements which go into the

the rug is principally

raw oil. You are fully

the rug and paper market

last year was selling for

while today oil is worth

87 cents a gallon. This

price. There are a good

W. S. STILES.

REFRESHING.

July 19.—(Editor of THE TRIBUNE in your recent issue) I am sorry to say that the price of soda and

EX-PRESIDENT'S LAW FIRM WINS FIGHT ON SHIPS

New York, July 25.—The United States Mail Steamship company today legally regained through temporary injunction possession of nine steamships seized from it last week by the United States shipping board on charge of delinquency in payment of \$400,000 charter hire.

The temporary injunction will be in effect until Thursday. It was issued on application of Bainbridge Colby, who is now practicing law with Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Colby appeared in court with Delancy Nicoll, who also is counsel for the company.

The writ of injunction, issued by State Supreme Court Justice Burr, restrains the shipping board and the United American Lines, which such ships were ready to sail were temporarily assigned for operation, from any interference with the affairs of the company.

In New Jersey, where the United States Mail Steamship company again took possession of the liner America, scheduled to sail for Bremen tomorrow, a temporary injunction to restrain the shipping board from interfering with the sailing was temporarily denied. Vice Chancellor Lewis, to whom the application was made, announced he would consider the application and render a decision later probably tomorrow. Meanwhile preparations were continued to get the America to sea with its 810 passengers on scheduled time.

The ships involved in the seizure aggregate 145,000 gross tons, with an estimated valuation of approximately \$8,000,000. They are the George Washington, America, President Grant, Agamemnon, Susquehanna, Potomac, Mount Vernon, Pocahontas, and the Princess Matilda.

ALGONQUIN GETS FOURTH GROUP OF TIRED MOTHERS

The fourth contingent of poor Chicago mothers and their children will go to Camp Algonquin today. Following are yesterday's donations to the fund:

Effie Ayres	5.00	M. S.	1.00	Lemonade stand on Cornell avenue—Janet and Mina Fox, Blanche Kahn, Catherine and Mary Garlick.
In memory of M. L. Cohen	5.00	A Friend	1.00	
In memory of a dear little daughter	5.00	Kate of Evanston	1.00	
The Woman's Auxiliary of Chevalier Bayard commandery, Mrs. F. E. Merriman, secretary	10.00	Rosetta Van Buren	1.00	
Total	\$37.22	A Reader	1.00	Anna Rae Madison
Previously acknowledged	\$31,105.02	Betty and Jean Schoenlank	1.00	Catherine and Eddie Nachtrieb, Grace Bowling, Mary and Robert Hicks, refreshments and notions
Grand total	\$31,142.28	L. E. J.	2.00	counter
		H. A. Barrett	2.00	Total
F. J. C.		Helene and Paul Robertson, Jeanne K. and Evelyn Nelson, Marjorie Danier, and Berenice Kahn, combined together	2.00	Previously acknowledged
Three of Us		Eleanor Pearson	2.00	Grand total
				\$2,531.00



ERWIN, WASEY & COMPANY Advertising

NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON

The good work done by this organization is the result of constant co-operation between competent men, and of the skill and care these men exercise in every service they perform

You Can't Afford to Miss This Bargain

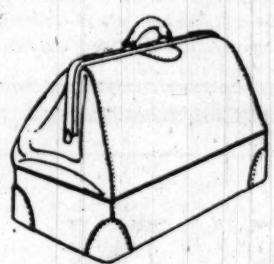
Here is a genuine Cowhide Traveling Bag. Under present conditions it would be a bargain at \$15. We are selling it at \$6.95. Even if your old traveling bag is still good, you can't afford to pass up this exceptional buy.

We bought 1,000 of them and are selling them below cost for the purpose of introducing our new store to the public, and they are selling fast. We will stake our reputation that you cannot duplicate this bag in the United States at this price.

These fine bags are made of smooth, brown cowhide leather, stock full grained. They are not of split leather. They are 18 inches in size, with large sewed corners. The inside is leather lined and there are three pockets. Solid brass fittings and inside lock. One only to a customer. A real \$15 bag. Special \$6.95

Atlas Trunk & Leather Works

341 South Wabash Avenue
Near Van Buren, on East Side of Street
NO BRANCH STORES IN CHICAGO



Breaking Up the Business Jam

IT ISN'T the manufacturer's selling force that is to blame primarily for the business jam that has tied up so many good enterprises.

It isn't the wholesaler. In most cases neither the product nor the price is to blame.

The business jam today is at the retailer's front door. You can't get more goods into his store through his back door until you have dynamited the buying jam at his front door. His customers are not buying. They have to be sold.

All the selling effort in the world on the retailer won't help your situation, but a common sense amount of selling effort for the retailer will soon move the obstructions and your business will start to flow again.

Many Increase Sales Now
Do you realize that some manufacturers are showing sales increases in comparison with 1920?

Take for example Simmons Beds in the Indianapolis Radius. It wasn't so long ago that this well-made, well-sold piece of furniture was very little known. Today the furniture store in this market that does not carry the Simmons Beds and *push them* is a rare exception. Dominant newspaper advertising, directly aimed at the consumer—the one who in the last analysis decides whether your goods are to move or not, is moving goods for Simmons and can move them for you in Indianapolis.

Merchandise Your Campaign

Pick out those markets in which you have distribution. Go into them with dominant newspaper advertising in the dominant newspaper of the major city of that market. Merchandise the campaign with your dealers. Don't expect a 4,000 line campaign to do the merchandising work of 20,000 lines. Merchandise only in those markets that you can cover efficiently at a minimum cost.

With one cost you can cover the Indianapolis Radius with dominant advertising in The Indianapolis News, a great newspaper, which is read in practically every home in this American city and with a blanketing circulation in the closely-knit Indianapolis Radius.

Check on Indianapolis

Check up on your distribution in this market. Or better, get in touch direct with us or through your advertising agency. We will be glad to tell you whether or not conditions warrant your making a merchandising campaign at this time in this great responsive market.

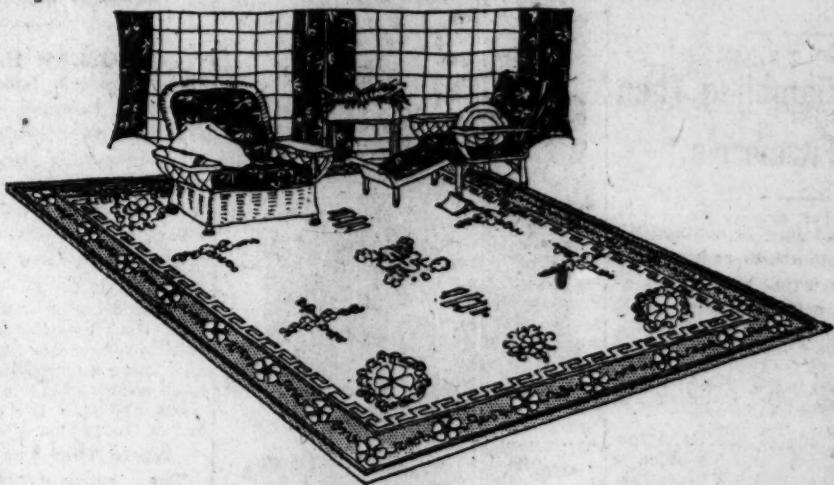
The Indianapolis News

Chicago Office
J. E. LUTZ
First National Bank Bldg.

FRANK T. CARROLL
Advertising Manager

New York Office
DAN A. CARROLL
160 Nassau Street

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO



In a Sale—Unusual Values in Summer Rugs Reduced

The pricing is so advantageous that it will be decidedly economical to choose all the rugs needed at this sale. Assembled for this sale are rugs of the qualities most in demand because of their beauty and their serviceability.

Fiber Rugs (9 x 12 ft.) Reduced to \$14.75

These are heavy all-fiber rugs, very close twisted in weave, decorated with an attractive stenciled design, suitable for modern interiors.

Size 3x6 ft., \$2.75.

Size 4x7 ft., \$4.50.

Size 8x10 ft., \$11.75.

Size 9x12 ft., \$14.75.

Ratania Fiber Rugs (9 x 12 ft.) Now \$15.75

These well-known fiber rugs may be chosen in soft colorings, suitable for bedrooms, for the rooms of summer cottages, sun-parlors and open porches. Greatly reduced for this sale in these sizes:

Size 30x60 ins., \$2.25.

Size 36x72 ins., \$2.75.

Size 4 ft. 6 ins. x 7 ft. 6 ins., \$6.25.

Size 6x9 ft., \$9.75.

Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., \$12.75.

Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., \$15.75.

Kaba Heavy Wool and Fiber Rugs 9 x 12 ft. Size Reduced to \$19.75

These rugs are of splendid quality, with all the service-giving features of the finer rugs, made more attractive by the softer tone and luxurious effect given by mixing with wool. In the following sizes:

Size 24 x 48 ins., priced \$2.25.

Size 30x60 ins., priced \$3.75.

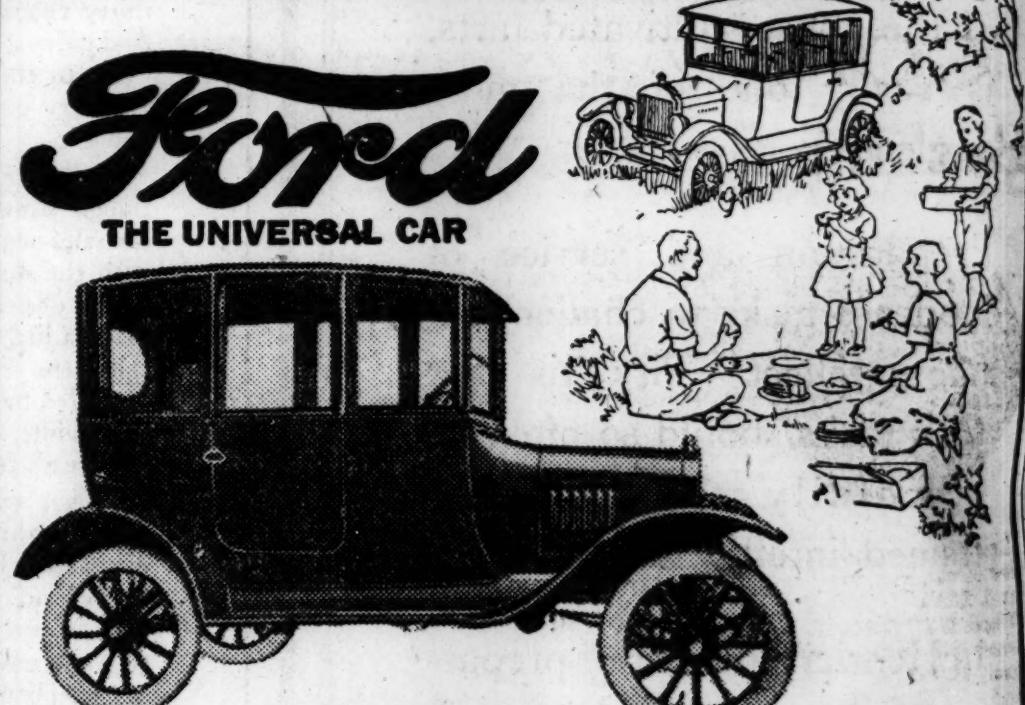
Size 36x72 ins., priced \$4.25.

Size 4x7 ft., priced \$6.25.

Size 6x9 ft., priced \$11.75.

Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., \$18.50.

Seventh Floor, North.



Make This Picture a Reality

You can! Anybody can now motor out to the country—enjoy the boundless beauties of nature, the pure air, a lunch in a shady wood, a fishing or camping excursion, a rest by a cool lake or stream.

A Ford car, on account of its low price and small cost of maintenance makes these things possible for those of the most moderate means—the car that has, perhaps, done more for the good of the American people—that has contributed more to health, recreation and pleasure—than any other one thing.

Order your Ford today, and get the benefit of the season's driving. Satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Authorized Chicago Ford Dealers:

G. & S. Motor Co.	Lloyd-Shansay Co.	Rue Motor Co., Inc.
880-94 Commercial Avenue	100 Diversey Parkway	2441-45 Michigan Boulevard
South Chicago 3020-2021	Lake View 8009	Calumet 7240
Breska Motor Co.	S. & L. Motor Co.	Wright-Kenderdine Co.
4101-11 Irvington	3812-20 North Wabash Ave.	111 Superior Street
Irving 1761-1	Waukegan	Humboldt 2646
Chas. J. Dempsey, Inc.	J. J. Wright Motor Co.	Logan 2460
2500-06 Madison Street	335 E. 55th Street	Lincoln 2229
18th and Madison	Wentworth 427-428-429	Stony Island Avenue
Buena Motor Sales Co.	Wentworth 1529	Hyde Park 35
3034 Broadway	6041-49 Congress Grove Avenue	Michigan 2195
Lake View 5200	Blackstone 1529	Michigan Ave. at 109th St.
Green Gate Homes	Ray F. Mudie Motor Co.	Fullman 3196
30 E. Lake Street	4301 W. Madison Street	Snow Bros.
Randolph 7171	Autumn 1920	1011 South Boulevard
Lander Bros.	6907-49 South Halsted Streets	Austin 2022
69th and Halsted Streets	Wentworth 717	Oak Park 8055
69-49 S. Halsted Street	Lakeview 5200	
Peterson-Lenz Auto Sales Co.	Michigan Ave. at 109th St.	
6906 South Racine Avenue	Michigan Ave. at 109th St.	
	Lakeview 5200	
Vista Motor Co.		
5221 W. 25th Street		
Lauderdale 717		
Cicero 194		

KEMALISTS FLEE BEFORE GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR

Heavy Battle Expected at Angora.

BY LARRY RUE.

Chicago Tribune Foreign Service, J. G. M. July 25.—Notwithstanding the successes of the Greek advances in Asia Minor, the main objectives of the offensive remain unachieved—the capture or capitulation of Constantinople, Pasha, or the overthrow of the Nationalist government and the substitution of another.

I returned from the front today, when I spent four days with the 12th division in the morning until 10 at night in an attempt to cut off the Turks re-treating from Kutaisa.

However, though averaging twenty-five miles a day through narrow mountain passes and across the Tigris, between Kutaisa and Adian Kara, the Turks had within a day after Kutaisa had fallen, outside of clashes with ambushing Greeks, failed to re-take contact with the fast re-treating Nationalists.

Turks Abandon Arms.

The Turks in their retreat abandoned great quantities of war material. Practically all the fighting so far has been performed by Kemal's rear guards, which indicates the nationalist leader is playing the old Russian game of permitting the enemy to advance until it outstrips its communications and then beginning a series of small holding attacks to worry the leaders and to destroy morale preliminary to a counter offensive.

Capt. Christopher, chief of staff of the fourth Turkish army, who was wounded and captured by the Greeks, told me that Kemal is so situated that he gives up Angora and withdraws the Persian border if necessary in order to permit the Greeks, to spend their efforts on futile air fanning.

Greek Losses Heavy.

The Greek cavalry brigade in the Thirtieth regiment were practically wiped out at Karabazar, in the river basin south of Eskişehir.

On July 19 when they were repulsed and open an attack on Eskişehir before the Turks escaped. The cavalry of infantry were ambushed in a narrow pass.

Such heroic attempts were made to capture the heights, but each time the Greek ranks were mowed down by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire.

The Turks had plotted out every reef and when the escaping horsemen appeared in these places the artillery opened perfect hits. This was told by the wounded, returning one at a time.

The Turks who inflicted this setback now in Angora pass, where, no doubt, they have prepared an ambush.

CITY BEACH SUIT 'TRUST' GETS IN 2 FAT DAYS, QUIT

Burkhardt 'Considers Public Comfort.'

Concessionaires at municipal beaches stopped renting city-owned bathing suits for private gain yesterday on the order of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works William Burkhardt.

The council order directing that the practice "cease at once" was passed on Friday, but over Sunday Otto Weisheit and James McGrath, the concessionaires were permitted to rent out the city's suits at 25 cents each, to Wm. Burkhardt, their financial betterment.

"I could not stop them on Saturday," Mr. Burkhardt explained. "If I had, the hundreds who came to the city beaches without suits on Saturday and Sunday could have had no swim."

Mr. Burkhardt conferred yesterday with Ald. Joseph McDonough, chairman of the council committee on parks, playgrounds and beaches. Arrangements were made, Mr. Burkhardt announced, for an appraisal of the 6,000 city suits that Weisheit and McGrath are using. The concessionaires are willing to buy the suits at a "fair appraisal price," he said.

Ald. McDonough issued a call for a meeting of his committee this morning. He announced that Weisheit, McGrath and Burkhardt had been summoned to appear before it to determine if the "bathing suit scandal will be averted."

He threatened to start civil suits against Mr. Weisheit and McGrath.

Chief Fitzmorris was requested by Mr. Burkhardt to prevent "squatters" from taking over street ends and stopping public bathing there. Walter Wright, head of the bureau of beaches, declared that "as long as the public is paying the salary of a life guard the public will be permitted to bathe there."

Girl's Story Different.

"If you hate your child, cram him with dainties."

Dr. E. O. Jones of Evanston, speaking at the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association in Cleveland, O., yesterday, had quite a bit to say about babies.

"Correction of diet and elimination will prevent the so-called 'necessary' diseases in children," he said. "Many children just out of infancy are allowed to eat meats, sugar, and too much syrup."

"Such eating habits fail to make the child develop normally and we have come to the conclusion that if a child is distinctly below par physically that parents feel no sense of guilt, though the condition of these children is wholly the result of ignorance or indifference."

DON'T FEED CHILD TOO MUCH CANDY, OSTEOPATH SAYS

JEALOUS WIFE ADMITS KILLING MRS. ESPOSITO

Had Son Trail Husband, She Tells Police.

Mrs. Emilia Panico confessed last night that she is the woman who murdered Mrs. Carmela Pappo Sunday afternoon after a hand to hand struggle in front of the latter's home at 616 South May street.

"She was going around with my husband," the woman told Mrs. Anna M. Lillard, matron at Detention home No. 2.

"For the last two months I suspected them. I began to watch her, and then, last Friday, I went down to the Court of Domestic Relations and told my story. They said they might send out a warrant."

Had Son Trail Husband.

"Sunday came. My husband suddenly left the house and I sent my 11 year old boy to follow him. Soon he came back."

"Papa's gone to that woman's house," said the boy.

"I was mad. I put on my slippers and hurried over to her house. I asked her what she meant by going with my son. She said she didn't. We quarreled. We fought—and then I stabbed the stool lying on the table. I stabbed her and ran."

Girl's Story Different.

"If you hate your child, cram him with dainties."

Dr. E. O. Jones of Evanston, speaking at the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association in Cleveland, O., yesterday, had quite a bit to say about babies.

"Correction of diet and elimination will prevent the so-called 'necessary' diseases in children," he said. "Many children just out of infancy are allowed to eat meats, sugar, and too much syrup."

"Such eating habits fail to make the child develop normally and we have come to the conclusion that if a child is distinctly below par physically that parents feel no sense of guilt, though the condition of these children is wholly the result of ignorance or indifference."

THE FULCRUM SHOULDER THE MINOR FLEXURE

THE OVERHANGING CAP THE MAJOR FLEXURE

THE CHANNELLED GUARD

THE DIAMOND KNURLING

HARDING WOULD EXTEND POWERS OF FINANCE BODY

To Act on Rail, Farm, and Export Matters.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., July 25.—[Special.]—President Harding in a message to congress tomorrow will urge the extension of the powers of the war finance corporation not only to take care of the railroad situation but also to broaden its activities with respect to farm credits and export trade.

A bill has been drafted which will be transmitted with the letter from the President dealing with the situation.

The war finance corporation under the proposed measure will become the most important agency of the government for dealing with the economic re-adjustment.

Wilson Regime Blamed for U. S. Neglect of Vets

Washington, D. C., July 25.—[Special.]—Responsibility for the government's neglect of disabled veterans of the world war was thrown back upon the Wilson administration and congress today by Surgeon General Cummings of the public health service, testifying before the senate committee on soldiers' relief.

Neither the administration nor congress last winter seemed to have any conception of the magnitude of the task of caring for the disabled veterans, according to Cummings' testimony.

Estimates of probable needs, warnings of the problem ahead, pleas for adequate appropriations went unheeded.

As early as Sept. 7, 1918, two months before the armistice was signed, the public health service drew up a report.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, estimating that 26,000 soldiers would need treatment, said the sum of \$10,000,000 would be necessary to begin work on a hospitalization program in order to have proper facilities ready to take care of disabled men returning from the war. This memorandum was accompanied by a tentative draft of legislation to carry the plan through congress.

Finally on March 5, 1919, congress appropriated \$9,000,000 for hospitalization. This money was spent largely in the improvement of existing facilities, the results in some cases being like "pouring water into a rat hole," according to Cummings.

Conditions, Cummings said, would be improved somewhat upon the completion of the Speedway hospital at Chicago, the Jackson Park hospital, and the Jackson Park hospital, also at Chicago, with 130 beds capacity.

The senate and house conference on the Senate bill for the relief of disabled veterans began work today. They had before them about 80 points of dispute, only one or two of which are regarded as important.

Advance Cash to Carriers.

With reference to the railroad situation it is understood congress will be asked to place the war finance corporation in position to advance funds to the railroad administration for making settlements with the railroads.

It is understood that the proposal is to have the war finance corporation take the securities which the railroads

will give to the railroad administration as evidence of their indebtedness on account of expenditures made by the government on railroad property and advance thereon money to the railroad administration.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

In a Special Sale—
Men's and Young Men's
Palm Beach Suits
\$17.50

Cool Clothes for hot weather. Clothes well tailored so that they retain their smartness of style and finish. Single-breasted suits for young men, as well as those more conservative for men.

Also—men's and young men's white flannel trousers, most unusual at \$9

Second Floor, South.

5-DAY CLEARANCE TUESDAY to SATURDAY GOLF ACCESSORIES Bathing Suits & Sporting Goods

Just received 200 dozen imported Dunlop Golf Balls, recess marking, Vac 31; regularly 90c; special at \$6.50 dozen; each. **55c**

Golf Bags, 6 inch, hood and lock, steel stays and bottom; regular \$10.50 value; special, \$7.45.

Repaint Golf Balls, values to \$1, special, 45c.

Colonel Golf Balls, reg. \$1; special, 75c. Columbia Golf Clubs, woods and irons, for men and women; regularly \$3.50; special, \$2.35.

Golf Bags, 4½-inch, two steel stays and bottom; regularly \$6.50; special, \$4.45.

MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS \$1.39

Large roll collars, half sleeves to elbow; many different patterns; sizes 14 to 17; regularly \$2.50; our price.....

Bathing Suits

Men's and Young Men's All-Wool 1-Piece Bathing Suits, California skirt attached, in striped combinations, at \$3.95, \$4.65, \$5.95, \$6.50.

Men's and Young Men's 2-Piece Bathing Suits, shirts with supporter attached; pants fine worsted with white belt; sold elsewhere at \$12; our price, \$10.00. Women's 1-Piece Bathing Suits, with skirt attached, values to \$8.50, special, \$5.95.

KODAKS

Eastman Cameras at Special Prices—Discontinued Models. Eastman Hawkeye Films—

No. 2 Brownie.....19c No. 2-A Brownie.....26c No. 3-A Brownie.....43c

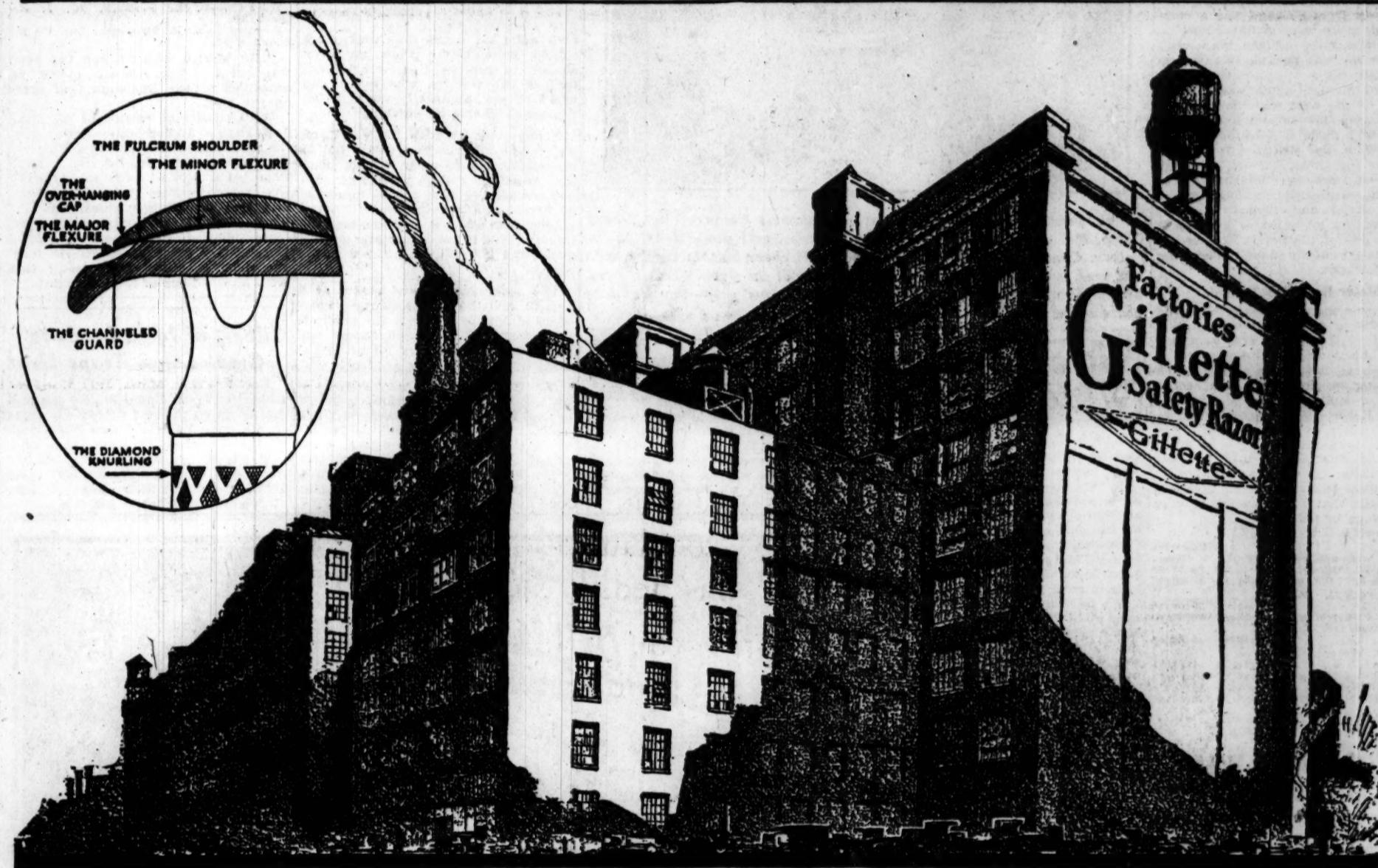
Express Prepaid on All Mail Orders

Fifth Floor

THE HUB

Henry C. Lytton & Sons

State and Jackson—on the N. E. Corner



To Gillette Users~
Here is the birthplace of the
first shaving instrument of
precision

The New Improved

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

Patented January 13, 1920

Gillette SAFETY RAZOR

WHEN you pick up your Gillette in the morning think for a moment of the practical ideals and world wide resources that make it possible. Seventeen years ago the Gillette was hardly more than a name. To-day, here is the great home factory in Boston. Go to Montreal and you find another—and still another in London.

Crowding on steam to-day and every day to keep pace with your demand for New Improved Gillettes and Gillette Blades.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Boston New York London Shanghai Port Elizabeth
Chicago Geneva Milan Amsterdam Sydney
San Francisco
Tokyo Madrid
Constantinople Brussels
Buenos Ayres Copenhagen

SLOOP VIRGINIA WINS CRUISE TO MACKINAC ISLE

Mackinac Island, Mich., July 25.—[Special.]—Carlos Alling's class Q Virginia, flying the colors of the Jackson Park Yacht club, won the Chicago Yacht club's annual Mackinac race, the yachting classic of the great lakes, today in a jib and jib finish with J. P. O'Rourke's Chapman.

Virginia won the event by two minutes and seven seconds, a less than half a second a mile for the 231 miles of the course.

The winner crossed the line at 1:42:25 o'clock this afternoon, its corrected time from Chicago being 38:37:58. Crafts Jackson Park II. was third but nearly a hour behind Chapman. Chapman's Gem was fourth, giving the Q boats from the south side club a clean sweep in the contest.

Dorelo First at Finish.

Morgan L. Eastman's Dorelo, largest sloop in the contest, was the first to cross the finish line at 1:46:13 this morning, but had no chance to win, as it was closely followed by Mavourneen and Intrepid, to which it had to give more than three hours' time allowance. At that time it looked as if the famous little Mavourneen, which won the race here in the big wind in 1911, and set a record of a little better than twenty-eight hours for the course, would be the winner.

None of the rest of the fleet was in sight, but a freshening breeze shoved the Q boats up over the horizon and the hopes of J. G. Glauer, owner of Mavourneen, were blown away, for his boat had to give too much time to the littler craft.

Weather Heavy Squall.

The race from Chicago was a comparatively easy one. A fine favorable breeze held most of the way until Point Betsy was passed, late yesterday afternoon.

Toward midnight a heavy squall blew up over the lake and kept the boats well cross sea, but the yachts weathered it well and made a good deal better time toward the straits. Up to this time the big three, Dorelo, Intrepid, and Mavourneen, were fighting for the lead, but early this morning Dorelo passed ahead and turned into the straits with a lot of water between it and the rest of the fleet. However, it could not get far enough to beat the time.

Motor Boat Sets Record.

Only three motor boats started in the race, each in a different class. Dick Davis' P D Q was the first to arrive in Mackinac, getting in here yesterday afternoon at 2:06:14, which is a record for motor boats.

J. E. Robert Maurene checked in this morning at 2:43:00, after spending three hours getting gasoline at Frankfort Sunday night. Its time was 40:30:00. Dr. P. H. Miller's Wyllys T was third to arrive, getting here two hours later than Maurene and making the voyage in 40:30:00.

Following is the finish:

Yacht and owner	Finish time	Corrected time
Virginia (C. Alling)	1:42:25	38:37:58
Chapman (J. P. O'Rourke)	2:46:13	39:00:00
Kraft (J. F. Corcoran)	2:43:00	39:00:40
Intrepid (Farrell and Prather)	12:57:00	41:11:45
Boat (J. L. Eastman)	2:43:00	40:58:45
Agave (J. Kyle)	00:24:00	59:28:29
Ardea (G. O. Glauer)	02:58:15	59:28:42

Victory and Van Adis had not reported at a late hour tonight.

FAVORITES WIN IN LONGWOOD NET

Boston, Mass., July 25.—Favorites played true to form today in the opening matches of the annual singles lawn tennis tournament for the Longwood bowl on the Chestnut Hill courts of the Longwood Cricket club.

Willie E. Davis of San Francisco was carried to three closely contested sets in the second round by A. H. Chapman, Jr. of Springfield, former New England intercollegiate singles champion.

Craig Biddle of Philadelphia was compelled to play a total of fifty-eight games in three sets before eliminating James Davies, Leland Stanford star.

HEAVY ENTRY IN PALATINE RACES

Due to an unexpectedly large entry for the coming harness races at Palatine, a new barn is being constructed to provide stable accommodations, and will be finished in time to house the advanced guard of the horses, which will arrive Friday from Kentucky.

The entries close today with Charles E. Dean.

The 3 Guardians of your teeth

Savall Tooth Paste, your tooth brush, and your dentist's mirror! Brush well with Savall twice each day; see your dentist twice a year.

Then you will keep your teeth clean, healthy and attractive. And you will be free from the many ailments neglected teeth invite.

Savall cleans teeth safely. It is antiseptic—not druggy. Prevents pyorrhoea and decay. Ask Your Druggist for Savall Today.

Savall
TOOTH PASTE
In the wedge-shaped package

General Office:
N. State St., Chicago.



THREE PRIZES



President Harding is shown at the Columbia Country club, Chevy Chase, Md., presenting to "Long Jim" Barnes, golf professional of the Pelham Country club, the national open golf championship trophy, won last week in competition with more than sixty of the world's best golfers. The pride of Pelham scored 289 for the four days' play—the next best score being 298.

(Photo: Underwood & Underwood.)

Woods and Waters by LARRY ST. JOHN

NOTES BY THE WAY.

R REPORTS from some regions indicate that fishing shows a little improvement, but generally speaking the major game fishes are still out of sorts and return to normal when the weather lets them see it. Occasionally a north wind cools things off a bit and gives the fish a little pep, a condition that does not seem to last long in most waters.

We have not received a report of a good sized muskie being caught in the last ten days, good strings of bass are outnumbered by fisherman ten to one, while the trout are nowaday's content mostly of admiring the pretty postures on the river bank.

Pike, however, are biting well in most of the northern lake and some good strings are being brought in from the Kalamazoo at Saugatuck and from the St. Joe at Berrien Springs.

In some of the Wisconsin and Michigan streams a good many trout are dying. This is due partly to the high temperature of the water, but as much to the lack of circulation because of absence of winds. Rivers that suffer in this respect are those whose banks have been denuded by forest fires. One cannot be too careful with fire in the woods during a dry season like this.

But there is a silver bass lining to the cloud; blue gills are biting well in deep water on worms and crickets; which is good, being fine flies; in some of the larger, sluggish rivers good catches of big catfish are being made.

Charles Denby

Cigar

Blended with that carefulness and precision demanded in higher-priced cigars.

Try One
Today!



Sold in Chicago
and everywhere
you go

RUNSTRAT-COWLEY CO.
Distributors
138 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Franklin 3301

Made by
H. FENDRICH
EVANSVILLE, IND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850

Hutchison and Kirkwood Win Special Match in East

New London, Conn., July 25.—Jack Hutchison, the British open golf champion, paired with Joe Kirkwood, the Australian open champion, defeated Gil Nickolls of Providence and Alec Smith of Sheneccosett at the Sheneccosett course yesterday by 2 and 1.

The morning round starts at 9 o'clock, and the second eighteen holes is scheduled for 2 p.m. The public is invited and an admission charge will be made for the gallery following the play.

The Edgewater club may be reached by the surface lines, taking a No. 1 or No. 20 to the Great Lakes and then taking the fourth block west. Spectators using the elevated are advised to get off at the Granville station and take the No. 1 street car to Pratt boulevard. The route by auto is out Sheridan road and west on Pratt.

Charles Mayo

(Tribune Photo.)

BRITISH GOLF CRACKS PLAY EVANS AND MAYO AT EDGEWATER TODAY

BY ALBON HOLDEN.

One of the biggest days in the history of the Edgewater Golf club is scheduled for today, when Chick Evans and Charlie Mayo take stand on their links against the touring British professionals, George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, who will make their own Chicago appearance.

If familiarity with the course is of any advantage—and it is generally conceded to give quite an edge—the local stars should have better than an even chance to reverse the lopsided victory of the visitors, who won 7 up and 5 to play, against Evans and Phil Gaudin at Skokie on Sunday.

Evans grew up with the old Edgewater club, and made his first bid to international fame about twelve years ago, when he was a youngster. He has played the new course hundreds of times, and should know every gopher hole and blade of grass on the links. Mayo is the Edgewater professional and is equally familiar with the course.

The morning round starts at 9 o'clock, and the second eighteen holes is scheduled for 2 p.m. The public is invited and an admission charge will be made for the gallery following the play.

The Edgewater club may be reached by the surface lines, taking a No. 1 or No. 20 to the Great Lakes and then taking the fourth block west. Spectators using the elevated are advised to get off at the Granville station and take the No. 1 street car to Pratt boulevard. The route by auto is out Sheridan road and west on Pratt.

Charles Mayo

(Tribune Photo.)

LOCAL GOLF

HONORS in the July tournament of the Western Advertising Golfers' association, held at Oak Brook, were equally divided between four members.

The low gross for twenty-seven holes left E. A. Ecke, R. Maxwell, J. H. Vicente and C. L. Overaker tied with totals of 129 each. Ecke, who had the best opportunity of the quartet for the top position, took 90 strokes after lunch, while his elimination round was made in 39 strokes. Vicente had 46—52; Vicente equaled Maxwell's card, which read 46—52. Low net was taken by J. N. Buchanan, 158—42—116.

The flight honors were annexed by R. Johnston, who took the initial division with seventeen chips to his credit. E. A. Ecke with fifteen was the consolation winner. The other flight winners were:

Second—C. L. Overaker, 17: L. L. Northrup, 15.

Third—W. B. Henri, R. Maxwell, 16.

Fourth—H. Victor, 27: F. G. Merrill, 11.

Fifth—W. C. A. Allard, 19: C. M. Morris, 17.

Sixth—C. W. Wallis, 15: C. Mott, 15.

Seventh—P. B. Goss, 22: J. T. Doda, 10.

Eighth—J. T. Doda, 10: C. L. Overaker, 11.

Ninth—F. F. Soule, 21: J. B. Hersher, 12.

Tenth—F. F. Soule, 21: A. D. Campbell, 18.

Eleventh—Harry Dumont, 17: J. L. Sunder, 15.

Twelfth—R. Balston, 20: O. S. Tweedy, 17.

Thirteenth—C. H. Shattuck, 18: J. H. Vicente, 13.

Fourteenth—R. K. Strasman, 26: W. E. Farmiles, 12.

F. C. Merrill with 26 won the putting event. The August event is scheduled to be in the Evanston Golf club on the 16th.

With consistent rounds of 42, Mrs. K. Page of Midlothian yesterday won the guest day of the Women's Western Golf association at Beverly. Mrs. Page led a field of more than thirty-five entrants. Miss F. Wilkoff of Beverly had second low gross with 90, while Miss Margaret Knapp of Glenview followed with 46—49—95. Miss Dorothy Dodge of Westward-Ho took the putting contest after being tied with Mrs. Wilbur of the home club.

The morning round starts at 9 o'clock, and the second eighteen holes is scheduled for 2 p.m. The public is invited and an admission charge will be made for the gallery following the play.

Charles Mayo

(Tribune Photo.)

WHEELER OF CHICAGO

IS ELECTED HEAD OF NEW CUE ASSOCIATION

Detroit, Mich., July 25.—[Special.]

With thirty-one of the leading representatives of the billiard industry of the United States and Canada in attendance, the National Billiard Association of America has been founded. One of the main objects of the association is to provide, adopt, and enforce uniform qualifications and conditions governing billiard tournaments and match games for the members of the association.

Dr. Ralph H. Wheeler of Chicago was elected president and Peter P. Carney of New Haven, Conn., secretary.

William V. Thompson of Chicago was chosen chairman of the board of directors and Frank L. Pasdeloup of Chicago was made chairman of the executive committee.

Considerable time was taken up with the formation of a national billiard commission, something on the order of the National Baseball commission, but no action was taken. Announcement of the committee will be made later.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

The games at Onondaga are considered the most important of the season, and special efforts are being made to crowd the side lines with spectators in automobiles. The games will be made available to the public.

GEERS WINS
WIKI WIKI
CIRCUIT TROT

HERMAN POKES BANTAM CROWN OFF JOE'S HEAD

HOLDUPS GET THEIRS

NEW YORK, July 25.—While the lights in the rotunda at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, went out suddenly tonight, just before the beginning of the bout between Herman and Herman, three men in the presence of 2,000 persons, seeking to buy tickets, held up the ticket seller at window 13, snatched all the bills within reach, and made their escape. The loot amounted to about \$300.

"POP" GEERS, [TRIBUNE Photo.]

By HARRY NEWMAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25.—[Special.]

Pete Herman of New Orleans regained the bantamweight championship of the world by soundly trouncing Titleholder Joe Lynch of New York in fifteen rounds at Ebbets Field tonight. Herman led right from the opening bell, and except for a few flashes here and there when Lynch managed to rock the little Italian with right hand smashes to the jaw, Lynch slowly but surely was passing back to the aggressive little Herman, from whom he wrested it Dec. 22, 1920, at Madison Square Garden.

In the very first round Herman closed right out and rapped Joseph with a series of left and right smashes to the face. During one of the warm-ups in the outer ring, the Italian went to the floor, but it was believed it resulted from a ship rather than from one of the little Italian's blows. However, that day did not help any in the final reckoning.

Herman Has Close Call.

During the rest of the journey Joe had the utmost respect for the sharp bantam who had beaten him. In the second round Lynch managed to catch Peter with a hard straight to the jaw, and as Herman hooked back and fell against the ropes it looked as though Joe was going to his man, and take him early, but the hope of the Lynch followers was not lived.

Herman fought himself back to the side of the ring with a fury that almost swept Lynch off his feet, and by the end of the round was battling in even terms with the lean New Yorker.

It was noticeable from the fourth round that the little Italian exclusively on his southpaw in trying to offset the vicious attacks of his smaller opponent.

Lynch's Right Hand Injured.

It was reported at the end of the fight that Lynch had fractured a small bone in his right hand during the third round, and he was compelled to leave that member considerably afterward.

From the seventh round on it was all Herman. He rocked and staggered Lynch with ripping uppercuts, accompanied by hard right smashes to the face.

Once in the thirteenth round Lynch, a champion, chased his new champion, realizing that his last hope had gone. Joe leaped at Herman, throwing all caution to the winds, and tried with both hands to bring down Peter, but the latter was too strong for him.

Lynch Desperate at Close.

Again in the last two rounds Lynch tried hard in face of the odds against him, to the tide, but Herman had much in reserve, and when Joe had to catch in the last two rounds from home, Peter had more than turn him back and at the final bell the judges were unanimous in voting for Herman and restoring to him the coveted bantam championship.

Herman is one of a few ex-champions who succeeded in regaining the pinnacles. Stanley Ketchel performed the feat by defeating Billy Papke after the latter had knocked him out in a title match. Jack Britton had won, lost, and won the welterweight title.

Herman boasts the distinction of having three championships within a year. Last winter he stopped Jimmy Wile, England's flyweight king, and last prior to his recent return from Europe knocked out Jim Higgins, British bantam champ, in eleven rounds.

Lynch's weight was announced as 104 pounds, and Herman's the same.

The fight by all odds was a good one.

JOE MENDOZA—Lynch stopped his first opponent, Frankie Doherty, in the first round.

At Cincinnati—Johnny Ray beat Frankie Doherty [10].

At Peoria, Ill.—Sug Myers knocked out Jay Solomon [6].



(Copyright, 1921, by The Tribune Company, Chicago, Ill.)

CHAMPION AGAIN!



Starting from the tap of the bell in Brooklyn the New Orleans bantam boxer outfought Joe Lynch and regained title lost on Dec. 22, 1920.

RICKARD AND QUIMBY ADMIT TRANSPORTING FILMS OF BIG FIGHT

New York, July 25.—Showing of the Dempsey-Carpenter fight pictures at the Forty-fourth Street theater, this city, was called off today following an examination of Tex Rickard and F. C. Quimby, the producers by Col. William H. Morris, district attorney during which Mr. Rickard and Mr. Quimby admitted that they had caused the film to be brought into the state despite the federal law prohibiting such action.

Col. Hayward said that, in view of the frank admissions of the two witnesses, he would not take the case to the grand jury but would proceed against them by means of an information charging them with a misdemeanor.

TEX RICHARD, [TRIBUNE Photo.]

WILL NOT SHOW PICTURES.

It was intimated that Mr. Rickard and Mr. Quimby would plead guilty to the charge. Public exhibition of the pictures here is regarded as extremely unlikely because it would be an aggregation of the offense.

The two were all in readiness for the fight this morning. Several hundred people were waiting for admission. The box office was open, the house was lighted, and the ushers were at their stations.

Col. Hayward said that Rickard and Quimby told him the film was brought over by a truckman, who probably was ignorant of the fact that he was violating the law.

SEVERE PENALTY UNLIKELY.

The federal prosecutor's office will probably prepare the information against Rickard and Quimby this week. The punishment provided is a year's imprisonment or \$1,000 fine. It was intimated that because of the frank statements of the two men no severe penalty was likely to be imposed.

The results of the efforts to show the pictures in this state probably will put an end to further plans to show them in other states outside of New Jersey.

SIMMONS WHIP PYOTT'S IN NIGHT GAME; SCORE, 5-3

Dobbins' home run in the seventh inning in drug store windows must exactly what it is and that if you left your films they would probably be spoiled by amateurs.

P. J. Q.

When I Was a Kid I Thought—

That the sign "Amateur" developing in drug store windows must exactly what it is and that if you left your films they would probably be spoiled by amateurs.

SEVENTEENTH ROUND—Lynch landed a hard right on Herman's jaw and followed it with a left to the face. Herman landed with a right to the face, staggering Joe for an instant. Herman kept punching Joe into his face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, but missed with his right. Herman planted a good left to the face, but missed with his right. Joe then jabbed Herman twice into his face, and in a clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges. Herman landed with a hard left to the face, but missed with his right. Joe then jabbed Herman twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTH ROUND—Lynch landed a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

EIGHTH ROUND—Lynch landed a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

NINTH ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch jabbed Peter again with a hard left and Herman rapped him with a right and left to the mouth. Herman then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

TENTH ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch jabbed Peter again with a hard left and sent over a right to the Italian's chin. Lynch then jabbed Herman with his long left to the mouth. Herman then jabbed him with a right punch. Joe landed a hard left to Herman's face. Herman missed with his left to the mouth, but landed another hard right to the Italian's head. Herman landed with a hard left to the face that followed. Peter then jabbed Joe twice with his right and Herman did the better with his left to the mouth.

ELEVENTH ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch jabbed Peter again with a hard left and sent over a right to the Italian's chin. Lynch then jabbed Herman with his long left to the mouth. Herman then jabbed him with a right punch. Joe landed a hard left to Herman's face. Herman missed with his left to the mouth, but landed another hard right to the Italian's head that followed. Peter then jabbed Joe twice with his right and Herman did the better with his left to the mouth.

TWELFTH ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch jabbed Peter again with a hard left and sent over a right to the Italian's chin. Lynch then jabbed Herman with his long left to the mouth. Herman then jabbed him with a right punch. Joe landed a hard left to Herman's face. Herman missed with his left to the mouth, but landed another hard right to the Italian's head that followed. Peter then jabbed Joe twice with his right and Herman did the better with his left to the mouth.

THIRTEENTH ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

FOURTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

FIFTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SIXTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

EIGHTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

SEVENTEEN ROUND—Lynch was first to land a hard right to Herman's head. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face and missed with his right. Herman landed with a hard left to the face. Lynch then jabbed Joe twice into his face, and in another clinch Herman had the best of the exchanges.

No Love Scenes for Will Rogers in This Picture

"AN UNWILLING HERO."
Produced by Goldwyn.
Directed by Clarence G. Badger.
Presented at the Roosevelt.

THE CAST:

Whistling Dick...W.W. Rogers
Nadine...Molly Malone
Hunter...John Barrymore
Richmond...Darrell Foss
Boston Harry...Jack Curtis
Lavatory...Edward G. Robinson
Negro Servant...Nick Coates

By Mae Tinne.

IT'S a toss up as to whether or not you like this picture. If, to feel you have your money's worth, you must have your star woo, win, and do a final clutch and fadewit the beautiful lead, you are doomed for a sad disappointment.

There is no question of the star doing any of these things. He wouldn't have a girl on his hands for anything; if he wanted her he wouldn't have the remotest idea how to go after her. After he'd won her—after MAYBE he'd won her he'd have known what on earth to do with her.

No, the star in this film is just a ragged hobo, called Whistling Dick, and he has a horrible fear that continually gnaws at his vitals. It is the fear that some day somebody will corral him and put him to work.

Like a goose he goes south when cold weather hits these parts. He lands in New Orleans, where he meets up with, as they say in hobo parlance, some old pals, who are engaged in a deep plot to rob Bellemende, an estate near by, of money that is to be brought there to pay the help at Christmas. The sum will be a large one, for the plantation has many hands and there is to be extra for those who work on Christmas day.

They want Dick to do the dirty work. He calmly refuses with a futuristic eye on a possible rock pile, and leaves their company.

Fate sets in his way the daughter of Bellemende, who is kind to him, the handsome young overseer of the estate who loves the daughter, and a smooth dark gentleman who would like to marry the daughter for her money. It develops later that the latter is in league with the hoboes.

Whistling Dick foils the plot and the family swamps him with kindness. They offer him a steady job. Which is where they make their BIG mistake.

The photoplay is an adaptation of O. Henry's story, "Whistling Dick's Christmas Stocking." I think it's a good picture.

For Relief Fund.

The Eastern Star club of Illinois will give a card party today at 2 o'clock at the Masonic temple, for the benefit of the relief fund.

NOW

\$58
\$76
\$94

Easy Terms

ELECTRIC Phonographs Greatly Reduced

DEMONSTRATION machines, used for a short time in the Electric Shops. Regular \$145, Model B, Federal phonographs, guaranteed mechanically perfect. Electric operation—No cranking required!

\$5 Down—balance monthly with your electric bills.

Quantity Limited. Save time. Get details by phone

Randolph 1280, Local 535 or 536

FEDERAL Coupons Free

COMMONWEALTH EDISON ELECTRIC SHOPS

72 West Adams Street

WALKER Electric TRUCKS
Lowest Trucking Cost

HAROLD TEEN—HE DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE'S COMING OR GOING!



FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—That favorite news head, "An Uprising of the Reds," is justified by the summer fashions. Red flannel sports clothes mark each hole on the backs of the mode. Scarlet millinery is rampant. And the favored checked ginghams come in red and white. Here we see the garish tint introduced not only in the figure of this English siren morning frock but in the touches of trimming. For the perky bows are of red grosgrain ribbon, and very smart they look on the white ones. And the trim will be a large one, for the plantation has many hands and there is to be extra for those who work on Christmas day.

They want Dick to do the dirty work. He calmly refuses with a futuristic eye on a possible rock pile, and leaves their company.

Fate sets in his way the daughter of Bellemende, who is kind to him, the handsome young overseer of the estate who loves the daughter, and a smooth dark gentleman who would like to marry the daughter for her money. It develops later that the latter is in league with the hoboes.

Whistling Dick foils the plot and the family swamps him with kindness. They offer him a steady job. Which is where they make their BIG mistake.

The photoplay is an adaptation of O. Henry's story, "Whistling Dick's Christmas Stocking." I think it's a good picture.

Rex Ingram, after completing a couple more pictures here, will go abroad to produce. Miss Terry, to whom he is engaged, is the daughter of other players and his camera man, John Seitz, will accompany him. It is whispered that the marriage of the director and his star will take place in Dublin, where Ingram's father is a clergyman in the Episcopalian church.

Barbara Bedford has just signed a long time contract with Fox.

Both Goldwyn and Lasky are reported to be out scouting for new talent and new faces.

In accordance with the suggestion of a woman from New York, Mr. Thompson, Balaban & Katz announced their new theater being erected on State near Lake will be called the Chicago theater.



CLOSEUPS

Rex Ingram, after completing a couple more pictures here, will go abroad to produce. Miss Terry, to whom he is engaged, is the daughter of other players and his camera man, John Seitz, will accompany him. It is whispered that the marriage of the director and his star will take place in Dublin, where Ingram's father is a clergyman in the Episcopalian church.

Barbara Bedford has just signed a long time contract with Fox.

Both Goldwyn and Lasky are reported to be out scouting for new talent and new faces.

In accordance with the suggestion of a woman from New York, Mr. Thompson, Balaban & Katz announced their new theater being erected on State near Lake will be called the Chicago theater.

BEAUTY ANSWERS

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

MRS. L. K. DOESN'T THAT sound ridiculous on the face of it? A glass of lemonade a day wouldn't reduce you any more than a glass of water would. If you eat fat on you have to eat it off again, and that's all there is to it. If you drink something that would spoil your appetite, it might do the trick, but it's hard to spoil your appetite somehow. Food reduction and working the fat off the muscles with exercise is the only way you can get through the gates to Slimville. Send a. a. e. and I'll give you the diets and exercises.

G. H.: EAT SIMPLE. WELL cooked food, eat regularly. Avoid fat and starchy foods. Eat bran muffins and steel fruit at breakfast. Take mineral oil as a laxative.

FLORA: THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE is the only permanent remedy for hair on the lips. Have it done by the best kind of an operator. You know how the hair grows out again under the arms after it is removed by a depilatory.

On the sixth day after the arrival of

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF THE CHILDREN

BY

The Tribune will pay \$1 for each child saying printed. The story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is not possible to acknowledge return unanswerable communications. Please write on one side of the paper. Address Bright Sayings to Auntie Bee, Tribune, Chicago.

Dorothy's Aunt Louise is an operatic singer, and after a visit to the city where the aunt lives the family heard Dorothy screaming frightfully. They rushed to her aid, only to be told: "Nuffing is the matter, I'm singing like Aunty Lou."

Nellie has a little friend who has beautiful curls, which she admires.

The other day she came running to her mother and said: "Mamma, when you ordered me, did they have no little girls with curly?"

James, who went with his mother to see a very famous battlefield, and was told that his grandfather fought there and was wounded, said to his mother, "How come Germans come away over here to fight?" He simply refused to see how Uncle Sam's children could fight each other.

B. M. R.

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS

The Tribune will pay \$1 for every letter published in "The Most Embarrassing Moment of My Life." Address Embarrassing Moments, Chicago Tribune, 221 W. Madison Street, on one side of the paper. No manuscript returned.

Coals of Fire.

Like most young fellows, I have a best girl.

One day I took her to lunch, and, wishing to get away immediately after lunch, I made an excuse, saying, "Marie, I've got a bunch of bills to pay this noon, and, since I only have an hour for lunch, I think I will have to leave you now."

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk. I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

D. C.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

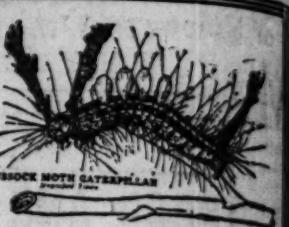
I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.

Now, my girl is sensible, so she did not object, but get a mental enlargement of this as it would be in a child's desk.

I found I was 7 cents short of the lunch check, and, worst of all, my best girl had to furnish the 7 cents, and also offered to loan me enough money to pay my bills.



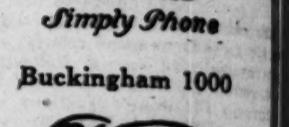
Caterpillars Are Attacking Your Trees

A new brood has just been hatched. NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT, before complete dissolution occurs.

LET US SPRAY THEM WITH OUR HIGH POWERED MACHINES

Simply Phone

Buckingham 1000



Cuticura Soap Will Help You Clear Your Skin

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 1921. Cuticura Soap Co., Inc., 225 Belden Place, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Thompson, 1921.

Gives Up Her Usual Trip East for Lure of Chicago's Summer

MR. PHILIP D. ARMOUR will not go to Briarcliff, N. Y., as is his usual summer custom, but will remain in Chicago at her apartment, 1200 Lake Shore drive, where she moved recently from her home at 2115 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. Francis W. Peabody of Boston, in the guest of her father, Reuben G. Chandler of 106 Bellevue place. She will be joined the first week of next by Dr. Peabody, and after a brief stay here they will leave for San Francisco, from where they will sail in August for a six months' stay in China.

Dr. Peabody is to give a course of lectures in the New Rockefeller college, which is to be opened at Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Street of 105 Astor street, are at their summer home in Hyannisport, Mass., to remain until late September.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Smith and son, who are with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Thomas G. Mistle of 645 Surf street, have taken an apartment at 225 Belden avenue, which they will occupy on Aug. 1.

Mrs. W. T. Stewart of 1244 Astor street, will return on Thursday from a visit in New York.

LET US PRAY THEM
FOR OUR HIGH POWERED MACHINES
Simply Phone

Buckingham 1000

Wittbold
FLORIST

745 Buckingham Place

COST IS SMALL

ticura Soap

Will Help You

near Your Skin

See every one of the fine lines of cosmetics, Dr. W. M. M. Peabody's

Rewarding Fighters

Y

WEST

ENATE

Madison at Kedzie

100% FINEST ENTERTAINMENT

"COOLED SENSATE"

WM. DE MILLE'S

Production of Human Appeal

The Lost Romance"

ONRAD HAGEL, LOIS WILSON

AND JACK HOLT

SENATE ORCHESTRA

DADWAY STRAND

VELT ROAD AT PAULINA ST.

Woman God Changed"

and Dramatic Sensation of the Year

DAZZLING ATTRACTION

ANCHE SHWEED

20th and Madison

IN PERSON

Program—Don't Miss It!

ROBISON & KATE

3531 ROOSEVELT

Plant Makes a Warm Air COOL

KIE COOGAN

Peck's Bad Boy"

W. MADISON

3626-36 W. Madison St.

Jimmy Anderson

Side's Favorite

Symphony Orchestra

IC 26TH AND CRAWFORD

Hughes—"Sentimental Tommy"

Y

INER & TRINZ

AMUSEMENT CENTERS

YOUNT

2545 Milwaukee Avenue

Madison Daily

WEEV & E. K. LINCOLN

WOMAN GOD CHANGED"

Madison and Wacker

20th and Madison

—SENTIMENTAL TOMMY

YOUNG SQUARE

20th and Madison

GOOGAN—"PECK'S BAD BOY"

WORD

Crawford and Madison

—SENTIMENTAL TOMMY"

NORTHWEST

North Ave. Nr. California

STICKIE COOGAN

Peck's Bad Boy"

JOHN—"The Hayseed"

Y

DIVISION STREET

Atmospheric Atmosphere

—Madison and Wacker

20th and Madison

—Madison and Wacker

GRAINS RALLY AFTER DIP DUE TO BIG RECEIPTS

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Heavy receipts of 7,948,000 bu of wheat, corn, and oats at primary markets yesterday, including 5,471,000 bu of wheat, had a depressing influence on grain prices, and induced free selling and an early decline in prices. But good buying caused a rally at the top, with the close around the top prices for wheat and corn. Wheat gained 1@1@, July leading, while corn was up 1@1@; oats were heavy and closed 1@1@ lower, and July heavy lost 1@, while distant futures gained 1@ for the day.

Wheat Stocks Increase.

Wheat traders were bearish early because of the big receipts in the visible supply. The figures 6,958,000 bu against 4,670,000 bu last year. But it was less than the trade expected and a covering movement at the last lifted prices up 2@3@ from the low point. The finish was at the highest of the day, \$1.23@-1.23@, for July, \$1.22@-1.23@ for September, and \$1.26@-1.26@ for December. The six markets had 3,784 cars of wheat, against 1,286 last year. In the three southwestern markets there were 2,742 cars, nearly double those last week, compared with 881 last year. Kansas City also had 1,533 cars, against 473 last year. Chicago stocks increased 1,123,000 bu for the week. It is seldom that the movement is so large. It is due to the harvest being early and to the necessity of farmers meeting obligations. Hedging business was on in large volume all day and was offset by large expert buying around the bottom, where local traders did most of their selling.

Export Buying Is Good.

Export business in wheat at the seaboard was 800,000 bu to Germany and England and indications were that these reported figures were greatly understated. There was 26,000 bu reported to Chicago. The belief existed that business was done. Belief was in the market for 400,000 bu and cables said the 3,000,000 bu Australian wheat bought by Belgium was arriving unfit for milling.

The corn market was not a big affair, there being little outside business. Crop reports from Illinois and Indiana indicated deterioration and at the same time added that the crop was well advanced. Bryant, the Indiana crop expert, said a good crop was practical in the case of Texas and Oklahoma, crop is made and that of Mo., Missouri, and Illinois is well along and needs rain. Prices were off 4@ to 5@, with the losses recovered, the close being near the top. Export sales in Chicago were 750,000 bu and domestic 125,000 bu, with charters for 500,000 bu.

Provision Prices Off.

Provisions were off 4@ to 5@ on lard, lard was at about 5@5@ on lard and 7@6@ on lard oil. Lard was 7@6@ to 8@7@ on large exports of lard for the week. The close was at small losses. Cash prices declined 1@ at the last. Selling of July rye and buying of September weakened the July and strengthened the September.

Wheat

Wheat was sold early because of the weakness in other grains and rallied at the last on profit taking and short covering. The close was at small losses. Cash prices declined 1@ at the last. Selling of July rye and buying of September weakened the July and strengthened the September.

Wheat

Wheat was sold early because of the weakness in other grains and rallied at the last on profit taking and short covering. The close was at small losses. Cash prices declined 1@ at the last. Selling of July rye and buying of September weakened the July and strengthened the September.

CASH-GRAIN NEWS

Export sales of wheat at the seaboard yesterday were 800,000 bu and possibly more. Large and permanent buying. Grain was also said to be after wheat and Belgian wants 400,000 bu. Sales of corn were 200,000 bu, oats 150,000 bu, rye 300,000 bu, making 750,000 bu of the latter within a week. Wheat was 1,123,000 bu, oats 120,000 bu, rye 100,000 bu. Sales at Chicago were 26,000 bu wheat to fill out a cargo for export and 750,000 bu corn with charters for 500,000 bu corn. Cash wheat prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,123,000 bu corn and 120,000 bu oats with charters for 500,000 bu corn.

Wheat and corn prices at Chicago were 1@3@-1@4@, with 1,12

SIGNS MULTIPLY OF LIVENING UP IN INDUSTRIES

BY O. A. MATHER.

Further signs of a gradual improvement in business are not lacking. Yesterday brought news of several developments, while every day of late has seen the growth of a more cheerful sentiment. With these constructive factors there also is continuing the process of price and wage readjustment, which must reach a stabilized level before the basis for another prosperous period can be laid.

The most encouraging item in yesterday's news was evidence that the textile industry, which was one of the first to suffer from deflation, and most severely, has about become stabilized. The American Woolen company held its opening sale of spring goods for 1921. Prices were either the same or slightly higher than a year ago. But the sale was reported a success, buying being good and two popular lines being overbought, in which orders probably will be allotted.

Some 600 men returned to work at the New York Central railroad locomotive shops at West Albany, N. Y. The number represents half of the normal working force. The shops have been closed for six months. The American Steel and Tin Plate company this month will operate 29 hot mills at its Shenango plant at New Castle, Pa., an increase of 20 per cent. The schedule will be five days a week. The High Steel company will resume operations as soon as enough workers can be obtained. Normally these mills employ about 1,200 operating. The International Paper company is adding to the number of its mills in operation.

An additional reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of its 10,000 miners and further curtailment of operations in the Lake Superior district was announced by the Oliver Iron company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation. The wage cut takes effect Aug. 1. The Wauham Watch company also announced a wage cut of 10 per cent, effective Aug. 1.

Price Recessions Continue. The general trend of commodity prices toward lower level remains well defined, despite considerable resistance offered by some commodities. A comprehensive list of wholesale quotations compiled by Dun's Review shows there were 61 price recessions last week, as against 36 advances. In the preceding week out of a total of 83 changes there were 44 declines, while a comparison with the corresponding week last year shows 44 recessions and 39 increases. The index number of wholesale prices, which had been lower for 10 weeks, fell 90 points for the 10 weeks or \$115 of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles from the city. It is governed by a board of trustees, and is a school for the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

MCA

prep School for Boys

the advantages of a private school, the high cost of which you to keep your boy under his influences. Gymnasium and a program of studies, including a building feature, high school commercial, high school musical, and grammar school courses of fully recognized.

II Semester Opens

September 12

Courses in the above subjects

7.

phone or call for catalog T,

whether you wish to attend my evening.

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged so that satisfactory

conditions for board and room

had at \$80 per quarter of

100 per quarter of 12 weeks or \$115

of 48 weeks, if paid in advance. If

tuition is paid in advance for a course of 10 weeks, the tuition is lost except private lessons in Music.

It is beautifully situated, forty miles

from the city. It is governed by a

board of trustees, and is a school for

the welfare of the poor. This university is not for profit.

Free Catalog Address

A. ROESSLER, Pres.

University Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

Cost of Living

arranged

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Executives and Managers.

Advertising Copy Writer.

Chicago manufacturers of nationally advertised young men's clothes have an opening for a copy writer, preferably with wholesale clothing experience. This is an unusual opportunity with a progressive young house that is enjoying an extraordinarily rapid growth. Tell us all about yourself in your first letter and include salary desired. Address P P 459, Tribune.

WANTED.

Experienced Advertising Man.

and Window Trimmer.

One who can compete in all advertising and display for a Department Store in Northern Minnesota.

Is married or single, amount of experience, and where, references, amount of salary desired.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

Address L J 1, Tribune.

COPY WRITER—EXPERIENCED OR NEWS-paper man; if lacking real newspaper experience must have copy writing experience, good knowledge of advertising and folders and then execute them. Opportunity to work his way to the top. \$100 to start; extra \$100 South Side. Call 5 P 72, Tribune.

BOY-OR GIRL AND FATHER.—BOY GOOD, AND AN EXPENSIVE YOUTH of good education, good abilities and appearance; a splendid opportunity awaits him. Address P K 166, Tribune.

BOY—GOOD, WHITE TO WORK AS MECHANIC. Starting Wages \$50. See Foreman, 1820 W. Fulton-st.

MESSENGERS TO THE LIGHT OF DREYFUS.

Professions and Trades.

ARMATURE WINDER—EXPERIENCED IN ARMATURE starting and lighting equipment. Continental Armature Co., 1409 W. Washington-st.

AIR BRUSH SPRAY HANDS—MUST KNOW HOW TO USE THEM. Address P S 266, Tribune.

ARTIST.

High class pen and ink man, good on lettering and layouts. Apply at once to 1184 Transportation Bldg., Mr. HARRIS. Bring samples.

AUTO TRUCK DRIVER AND MECHANIC.

Experienced to drive and repair truck and egg route. H. C. CHRISTIANS CO. 116 W. Madison-st.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC-FIRST CLASS. DIAMOND T. MOTOR CAR CO., 28 N. Dearborn-st.

AUTOMAN—AL MAN AT ONCE. AP.

1619 S. Wabash.

BATTERY—EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE OF taking care of all types of batteries. Must know how to buy, may have good references. Address O 130, Tribune.

CANDY MAKER,

EXPERIENCED, to take charge of cream dept.

BLATZ CORPORATION,

246 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

CAR REPAIRERS.

Experienced car repairers; cars: long jobs, inside work. 210 S. Dearborn.

CUSTOM CUTTER AND DESIGNER-FIRST class. John R. Verhoff & Co. 1018 Repub. Bldg., 111 W. Harrison-st.

FORD MECHANIC.

1406 S. Michigan.

FOREMAN—FIRST CLASS. FOR A FIRST

CHANCE to be experienced in cut and trim the right parts. An-

drews Mfg. Co. Details with references.

FOREMAN PLATER—WHO HAD EX-

PERIENCE in lighting fixture work in

and what metal and what family with

what skill, a good position for the right man. Address with references.

FARIES, MFG. CO. Details with references.

FOUNDATION, STONE AND CARPENTER.

To his building. Inquire MRS. M. HYB-

SKI, 1610 Centennial bld., between Erie and

Ohio and Dearborn.

INKMAN—MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE

in stone and masonry work. Address

preroom; Inquire A. R. Donnelly & Sons Co. 731 Plymouth-st.

MAILERS—FAST MEN. FURNITURE EXP.

4225 N. Lake-st., main floor.

MAILERS—TRUCKS—TRADE TO TRADE

to large of vulcanizing shop; exp.

needs: good wages; small cash bond

and good working conditions.

Baffet Vulcanizing System, 917

Wabash.

MECHANICS—EXPERIENCED ON FORD

FORDS. To open shop.

MONO-TYPE KEYBOARD OPERATOR—EX-

perienced in keyboard.

MOTOR TESTER—EXPERIENCED MAN.

Answering state age, experience and salary.

PRESSMAN—STEADY WORK. PRIVATE

plant or general work, familiar with

and not essential state age experience and

salary.

PRESSMAN—BAG. EXPERIENCED TO

work in New York plant; permanent position. Address B 24, Tribune.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN.

Composers, Linos and Moles compo-

tors, binders and job westerns, and

binders; all men at their best.

PERMANENT positions in the large

and small plants.

PERMANENT OPEN SHOP AGREEMENT

for printing and binding.

PRINTERS—FIRST CLASS MAN.

Answering state age, experience and salary.

PRESSMAN—STEADY WORK. PRIVATE

plant or general work, familiar with

and not essential state age experience and

salary.

PRESSMAN—BAG. EXPERIENCED TO

work in New York plant; permanent position. Address B 24, Tribune.

SHOE MAKERS.

Experienced fitting room help wanted.

J. P. SMITH CO.,

671 N. Sangamon-st.

VULCANIZER—FIRST CLASS MAN. TO

live on South Side. 9028

College Grove.

15 COMPOSITORS.

OPEN SHOP. AMERICAN PLAN.

No. 4225 N. Lake-st., main floor.

Ideal living conditions.

Roasting, bathing and fishing. 48 hrs.

and 24 hrs. rest.

Paul 264 Transportation Building.

Cottage Grove, 9028.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

TRIMMERS.

Experienced trimmers and men who have had some experience handling shears and laying up goods.

Apply ready for work.

HARTSCHAFFNER & MARX

24 South Franklin-st.

Pharmacist.

DRUG CLERK—FULL REGISTERED.

GOOD position: good salary.

Pharmacist.

REGISTERED—CALUMET DIST.

INT. GOOD hours; no objection to in-

Phone Sales Manager.

Salesman, salary expected.

Address H 370, Tribune.

Room 260 CONWAY BLDG.

111 W. Washington-st.

SALES, SALES, SALES.

<div data-bbox="192 763 270 772" data

